



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(ENGLISH)

PLANT KINGDOM

Exercise

1. What is the basis of classification of algae ?



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2. When and where does reduction division take place in the life cycle of a liverwort, a moss, a fern, a gymnosperm and an angiosperm?



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3. Archegonium is the female sex organ that produces the female gamete or egg. It is present in the life cycles of bryophytes, pteridophytes, and gymnosperms.





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4. Mention the ploidy of the following:
protonemal cell of a moss, primary endosperm nucleus in dicot, leaf cell of a moss, prothallus cell of a fern, gemma cell in Marchantia, meristem cell of monocot, ovum of a liverwort, and zygote of a fern.



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5. Write a note on economic importance of algae and gymnosperms.



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6. Both gymnosperms and angiosperms bear seeds, then why are they classified separately?



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7. What is heterospory? Briefly comment on its significance. Give two examples.



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8. Explain briefly the following term with suitable example :-

(i) protonema

(ii) antheridium

(iii) archegonium

(iv) diplontic

(v) sporophyll

(vi) isogamy



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9. Differentiate between the following:-

(i) red algae and brown algae

(ii) liverworts and moss

(iii) homosporous and heterosporous

pteridophyte

(iv) syngamy and triple fusion



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10. How would you distinguish monocots from dicots?



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11. Match the followings (column I with column II)

Column I		Column II	
(a)	<i>Chlamydomonas</i>	(i)	Moss
(b)	<i>Cycas</i>	(ii)	Pteridophyte
(c)	<i>Selaginella</i>	(iii)	Algae
(d)	<i>Sphagnum</i>	(iv)	Gymnosperm

Answer 11:



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12. Describe the important characteristics of gymnosperms.



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